REMARKS

Claims 1-39 were pending in the application. Claims 1, 4, 13, and 26 have been amended. Support for the amendments to claims 1, 4, 13, and 26 may be found in the Specification at least at page 13, lines 3-14, in FIG. 2 and the accompanying description, and at page 43, lines 13-16. Claims 40-45 have been added. Support for new claims 40, 42, and 44 may be found in the Specification at least at page 61, lines 1-25. Support for new claims 41, 43, and 45 may be found in the Specification at least at page 62, lines 8-26. Accordingly, claims 1-45 remain pending after entry of the present amendment.

35 U.S.C. § 102 and § 103 Rejections

In the present Office Action, claims 1-5, 7, 9-12, 13-19, 21-25, 26-36, and 38-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,195,680 (hereinafter "Goldszmidt"). Further, claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(q) as being unpatentable over Goldszmidt et al. in view of Krum (USP 6,6118,820). Still further, claims 8, 20, and 37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldszmidt in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,249,801 (hereinafter Zisapel). Applicant believes the claims include features that are patentably distinct from the cited art. Nevertheless, Applicant has amended the claims to clarify the nature of the invention. Applicant respectfully traverses the above rejections and requests reconsideration in view of the following discussion.

Applicant submits that the presently claimed invention and the cited art are directed to different purposes. For example, claim 1, as amended, now recites:

> "A context-selection mechanism within a microprocessor for selecting a
> context from a pool of contexts for processing a data packet comprising:
> an interface for receiving a data packet and communicating with a
> multi-streaming processor, said multi-streaming processor
> comprising a core that includes the pool of contexts;

circuitry for computing input data into a value according to one or
more logic rules and for selecting a context from the pool
of contexts based at least in part on the value; and
a loading mechanism for preloading data corresponding to the
received data packet into the selected context for
subsequent processing;
wherein computation of the input data functions to enable
identification and selection of a context for packet
processing according to the logic rule at the instant time
such that a multitude of context selections made over a
period of time facilitate balancing of load pressure on
functional units housed within the multi-streaming
processor core and required for packet processing."
(Emphasis added).

It is noted that the recited context-selection mechanism is within a microprocessor that includes a multi-streaming processor core, which in turn includes functional units and a pool of contexts. The loading mechanism is for preloading data corresponding to the received data packet into a selected context for subsequent processing. Applicant submits several of these features distinguish the claimed invention from the cited art.

For example, in paragraph 2 of the present Office Action, the Examiner suggests that Goldszmidt discloses:

"a loading mechanism for preloading packet information from the received data packets into the selected context (audio and video inputs are captured/converted from analog to digital form, compressed, and packetized at a capture station, and then stored in circular buffer queues contained in a reflector/streaming server, see col. 15, lines 14-43) for subsequent processing (for subsequent processing by the reflector, see col. 15, lines 29-43; reflector will later produce a new copy of the circular buffer queue for a connection to a new client station)."

Accordingly, the examiner equates Goldszmidt's reflectors with contexts and capture station for capturing audio and video inputs with the recited loading mechanism for preloading the packet information into the selected context. However, Goldszmidt states:

"This invention relates generally to providing fault tolerance and load balancing for real-time data streaming. More particularly, it relates to a client-based dynamic server switching method for use **in a distributed system including multiple servers that are simultaneously transmitting one or more real-time multimedia streams.**" (Goldszmidt, col. 1, lines 6-12, emphasis added).

What should be appreciated from the above is that Goldszmidt's distributed system includes multiple servers and is not incorporated in a microprocessor. Further, Goldszmidt's reflectors and buffers are not part of a processor core Accordingly, Applicant submits claim 1, as amended, is patentably distinguished from the cited art, as are claims 13 and 26 for similar reasons.

Also, the new claims recite additional features neither taught nor suggested by the cited art. For example, claim 40 recites

"The context-selection mechanism of claim 1, wherein the data corresponding to the received data packet includes:
　　an address indicating the start of a memory region in which the
　　　　received data packet is stored; and
　　data from at least of portion of a header corresponding to the
　　　　received data packet."

As may be seen from the above, the loading mechanism preloads data corresponding to the received data packet into the selected context, wherein the data includes an address indicating the start of a memory region in which the received data packet is stored. In contrast, Goldszmidt merely stores the packetized audio and video in circular buffer queues contained in a reflector/streaming server. Goldszmidt does not disclose or suggest preloading an address of the packetized audio and video. Accordingly, applicant finds no teaching or suggestion in Goldszmidt that "the data corresponding to the received data packet includes: an address indicating the start of a memory region in which the received data packet is stored," as is recited in claim 40. For at least the above reasons, claim 40 is patentably distinguishable from the cited art, as are claims 42 and 44 for similar reasons.

Still further, claim 41 further recites the loading mechanism is configured to:

> "convey a first indication to the multi-streaming processor at the
> start of preloading data corresponding to the received data
> packet; and
> convey a second indication to the multi-streaming processor at the
> completion of preloading data corresponding to the
> received data packet."

These features are found nowhere in the cited art, taken singly or in combination. For at least the above reasons, claim 41 is patentably distinguishable from the cited art, as are claims 43 and 45 for similar reasons.

In view of the above, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejections.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>

Applicant submits the application is in condition for allowance, and an early notice to that effect is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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